

J. H. Leonard

Industrial Louisville Commercial GAZETTE.

VOLUME VII.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872.

NUMBER 9.

Miles Leatherwood, slaver of Gen. John Morgan, at Greenville, was accidentally burnt to death in Polk County Tenn.

The first Turco-European train over the railroad skirting the Sea of Marmora entered Stamboul on Tuesday last, crossing the old Seraglio grounds.

The tobacco crop of Connecticut is pronounced the largest and best in quality of any crop ever produced in that industrious and enterprising State.

The Boston Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, recently held a fair in that city, from which they realized \$22,000. They have inaugurated an "Animals' Home," where stray dogs, horses and other animals find protection, and provision is made for bringing aged and disabled creatures to a painless death.

THE LOUISVILLE

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE,

(20 PER CENT. COMMISSION TO ALL AGENTS)

A Forty-Eight Column Weekly,

DEVOTED TO

Trade, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, Literature, &c., &c.,

A PAPER FOR

The Merchant,

The Farmer,

The Artisan,

AND

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

EACH issue will contain a faithful report of our local markets, with an acceptable and interesting epitome of Commercial News. All matters of general interest pertaining to Finance, Commerce, Markets, Manufactures, Agriculture, Horticulture, Polite Literature, &c., will receive such attention as will command the paper to a generous and liberal patronage. As a

MEDIUM OF ADVERTISING

NONE BETTER IS OFFERED, AS ITS CIRCULATION IS EXTENSIVE THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

"THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.—This week's issue of the Industrial and Commercial Gazette contains a card from Mr. J. H. Turner, announcing that he has surrendered the entire management and editorial control of that paper to Mr. John W. Clarke, who will at once assume its direction. Mr. Clarke has experience and capacity, and will no doubt add largely to the interest and value of the paper."—(Courier Journal, Oct. 7, 1871.)

In order to extend its influence and usefulness, the following club rates of subscription have been adopted:

One Copy one year,	\$3 00
Three copies one year,	8 00
Five " "	12 00
Eleven " "	25 00
Twenty-five " "	50 00

All persons who will interest themselves in extending and increasing our circulation will be allowed Twenty per cent. commission on every \$3 00 subscription sent us, if preferred, in lieu of the above club rates. Agents thus acting can deduct the amount from each remittance.

The money must accompany the list in every case, and must be sent by postoffice, registered letter, draft on Louisville, or by express, charges prepaid. Address JOHN W. CLARKE, 95 Green Street, Louisville, Ky.

OUR TRADE-MARK

BRANDS

Old Stock Bourbon.

Old Pet Bourbon.

Diana Bourbon.

Old Buck Bourbon.

Galt House Bourbon.

Challenge Rye.

Choice Rye.

Favorite Rye.

Diana Rye.

Our different brands represent different ages, from 2 to 7 years old.

As our trade extends over every State, and nearly every Territory, in the Union, we put all of our brands up in extra heavy iron-hooped cooperage, to safely bear transportation to any part of the United States.

And as we want our whiskies only sold pure, we will, from this time forward, rebarrel and ship all at proof, so that the trade can have no reason for changing our packages in any way.

Druggists and other dealers desiring FINE, PURE, WHISKIES, will always find our goods meet their wants.

WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets,

TWO DOORS FROM GALT HOUSE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS.

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PURE OLD

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky,

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PURE OLD KENTUCKY

BOURBON WHISKY,

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HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

KENTUCKY RYE WHISKY,

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Selected.

NOBODY KISSED ME GOOD-NIGHT,

BY GRACE MELBOURNE.

NEELING alone in the stillness,
Down by the white covered bed,
Softly the tear-drops were falling,
Bowed was my young, tired head.
Stealing so soft through the chamber,
The moon, with its mystic light,
The words kept so silently coming—
Nobody kissed me good-night.

Home, with its gentle caresses,
Loved ones, with faces so true,
On, I can see them so plainly!
Darlings, I am praying for you.
Here the soft good-night, so loving,
And the bright smile to my sight,
Would be a blessing. Ah! sadly
I wait for the loving good-night.

Love, what a charm you have given
To this strange pathway of ours,
You have adorned it so brightly
With your most beautiful flowers.
And in the silence, while kneeling,
Here, in this soft changing light,
How can I help but remember
Nobody kissed me good-night.

But there's a thought that will cheer me,
And I am glad when I say
Some one will miss me a little.
Some will earnestly pray.
Maybe that some one is thinking
Of one 'neath this soft, fading light,
And wonders, so silently dreaming,
If somebody kissed me good-night.

And in the dear little circle,
Gathered so happily there,
They may be thinking and wondering—
Oh! it looks peaceful and fair!
And when they kiss all the others,
They'll wait, ere they put out the light,
And say as they think, perhaps fondly:
"I wonder who kissed her good-night."

Well, well, little heart, are you foolish,
To linger so long o'er a kiss?
You have grown so used to its sweetness,
No wonder its sunshine you miss.
Oh! how many are wretchedly starving
For the love of a heart true and bright!
I'll not mourn, for I know they are dear ones
Who would eagerly kiss me good-night.

The Bonny Hands that Make Good Bread

BY JOHN S. ATCHESON.

OWN the charms of rounded arms,
Or eyes that love's soft luster shed,
Or raven hair, and tresses fair,
Or cheeks that toy w th white and red
Ofouting lips where Cupid dips
The arrows that to hearts are sped;
Yet none of these my fancy please
Like the bonny hands that make good bread

Some hands we a're to move the heart,
By waking music's sweet appeal;
Some borrow dyes from perfect skies,
And, through the canvas, make us feel,
Son e make the dress fair forms caree,
To win the heart and turn the head;
For me, more rare beyond compare,
Are the bonny hands that make good bread

Gay maiden, vain the rustling train,
Those jewelled hands so lily crossed,
That idler mind can pleasure find
In every hour ignobly lost!
Your jewels shine, your looks are fine,
But I'll not seek, when'er I wed,
For jewelled hands, or gold and lands,
But bonny hands that make good bread.

The Organ-Blower.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

EVOUTEST of my Sunday friends,
I see his figure sink and rise
(Forgive me, Heaven, my wandering
eyes!),

A moment lost, the next half seen,
His head above the scanty screen,
Still measuring out his deep salams
Thro' quavering hymns and panting psalms.

No priest that prays in gilded stole,
To save a rich man's mortgaged soul;
No sister fresh from holy vows,
So humbly stoops, so meekly bows;
His large obesance puts to shame
The proudest genuefacing dame,
Whose Easter bonnet low descends
With all the grace devotion lends.

Oh, brother, with thy supple spine,
How much we owe those bows of thine!
Without thine arm to lend the breeze,
How vain the finger on the keys!
Though all unmatched the player's skill,
Those thousand throats were dumb and still;
Another start may shape the tone,
The breath that fills it thine own.

to day it had had enough. It knew little more than the dolphin.

"Many a night have I lain upon a wet stone and looked far into the country, miles and miles away from here. There are crafty creatures, called in their speech men-folk. They plot against us, but usually we slip away from them; that I know well, and the sea-eel, too, that you are asking about, he knows it. He has been under their sway, up there on the earth, time out of mind, and it was from there that they were carrying him off on a ship to a distant land. I saw what a trouble they had, but they could manage him, because he had become weak on earth.

They laid him in coils and circles. I heard how he tingled and jingled and rangled when they laid him down and when he slipped away from them out here. They held on to him with all their might, ever so many hands hold of him, but he kept slipping away from them down to the bottom; there he is lying now—till further notice, I rather think."

"He is quite thin," said the small fishes.

"They have starved him," said the seal, "but he will soon come to himself and get his old size and corpulence again. I suppose he is the great sea serpent that men are so afraid of and talk so much about. I never saw him before and never believed in a sea serpent," and with that down went the seal.

"How much he knew; how he talked," said the small fishes; "I never was so wise before; if it only isn't all an untruth."

"We can, any way, swim down and see for ourselves," said the littlest fish "On the way we can hear what the others think about it."

"I wouldn't make a stroke with my fins to get at something to know," said the others and turned away.

"But I would," said the littlest fellow, and put off down into deep water. But it was a good distance from where the "long thing that sank" lay. The little fish looked and hunted on all sides down in the deep water. Never before had it imagined the world to be so big. The herrings went in great shoals, shining like a mighty ribbon of silver; the mackerel followed after and looked even finer. There were fishes there of all fashions and marked with every possible color; jelly fish; like half transparent flowers, borne along by the currents. Great plants grew up from the floor of the ocean; grass, fathoms long, and palm-like trees, every leaf tenanted by shining shell-fish.

At last the little fish spied a long, dark streak away down, and made his way toward it, but it was neither fish nor cable; it was the gunwhale of a sunken vessel, which above and below the deck was broken into by the force of the sea. The little fish swam into the cabin, where the people who perished when the vessel sank were all washed away, except two; a young woman lay there stretched out, with her little child in her arms. They seemed to be sleeping. The little fish was quite frightened, for it did not know that they never again could waken. Sea-weed hung like a network of foliage over the gunwhale about the two beautiful bodies of mother and babe. It was so quiet, so solitary. The little fish scampered away as fast as it could, out where the water was bright and clear and there were fishes to see. It had not gone far before it met a whale, fearfully big.

"Don't swallow me!" cried the little fish. "I am not even to be tasted, I am so small, and it is a great comfort to me to live."

"What are you doing away down here, where your kind never come?" asked the whale.

So then the little fish told about the astonishingly long eel, or whatever the thing was, that had sunk down from above and produced such a panic amongst all the other creatures in the sea.

"Ho, ho!" said the whale, and he drew in such a rush of water that he was ready to make a prodigious spout when he came to the surface for a breath.

"Ho, ho! so that was the thing that tickled me on the back when I was turning round. I thought it was a ship's mast that I could break up into clothes-pins. But it was not here that it was; no; a great deal further out lies the thing. I'll go with you and look for it, for I have nothing else to do," and so it swam off, and the little fish behind it, not too near, because there was a tearing stream, as it were, in the wake of the whale.

They met a shark and an old saw-fish. They, too, had heard of the famous sea-eel, so long, so thin; they had not seen it, but now they would.

"I'll go with you," said the shark, who was on the same road; "if the great sea-serpent is no thicker than a cable, then I can bite through it in one bite," and he opened his mouth and showed his six rows of teeth. "I can bite dents in a ship's anchor, and certainly can bite off the shank."

"There it is," said the great whale.

"I see him." He thought he saw better than the others. "See how it rises, how it bends and bows and curves."

But it was not the sea-serpent, but an extraordinary great eel, ever so many ellis long, that drew near.

"Why, I have seen him before," said the saw-fish. "He never made a hullabaloo in the sea or frightened any big fish out of his wits."

And so they talked to him of the new eel and asked him if he would go with them on their voyage of discovery.

"If that eel is longer than I am," said the sea-eel, "there will be something disagreeable happening."

"Aye, at that will," said the others; "there are enough of us not to tolerate him," and so they shot ahead.

But then there came, right in their way, a great monster, bigger than all of them put together. It looked like a floating island that could not stop itself. It was a venerable whale. Its head was grown over with sea-weed, its back covered with barnacles and such innumerable oysters and mussels that its black skin was altogether whitened.

"Come with us, old fellow," said they. "Here is a new fish come, and we won't stand it."

"I would rather lie where I am lying," said the whale. "Leave me alone; leave me alone. Oh, ah! Oh, ah! I suffer from a dreadful disease! My only relief is to get up toward the surface and get my back up higher. Then the great sea-fowl can come and pick at me. That feels so good, only when they do not drive their beaks in too far. Sometimes they go in too far; sometimes they go in too deep, quite into my blubber. You can see now how a complete skeleton of a fowl is fixed in my back; she struck her claws in too deep and could not get them out when I went down to the bottom.

"I wouldn't make a stroke with my fins to get at something to know," said the others and turned away.

"But I would," said the littlest fellow, and put off down into deep water. But it was a good distance from where the "long thing that sank" lay. The little fish looked and hunted on all sides down in the deep water. Never before had it imagined the world to be so big. The herrings went in great shoals, shining like a mighty ribbon of silver; the mackerel followed after and looked even finer. There were fishes there of all fashions and marked with every possible color; jelly fish; like half transparent flowers, borne along by the currents. Great plants grew up from the floor of the ocean; grass, fathoms long, and palm-like trees, every leaf tenanted by shining shell-fish.

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"Don't swallow me!" cried the little fish. "I am not even to be tasted, I am so small, and it is a great comfort to me to live."

"Pardon me," said the whale. "The eel suffers from headache, the carp has small-pox and we all have intestinal worms."

"Nonsense!" said the shark, and refused to hear any further, and others also would rather not; they had something else to attend to.

At last they came to the place where the telegraph cable lay. It has a pretty long bed on the floor of the sea from Europe to America, over sand-banks and sea-mud, rocky ground and weedy places and entire forests of coral. The currents down there, too, change, whirlpools eddy and fishes swarm in greater masses than the countless flocks of birds that men see when birds of passage take their flight. There is a stir, a splashing, there, a humming and rushing. The rushing still haunts a little the great empty conch shells when we hold them to our ears.

"There lies the fellow!" cried all the great fishes and the little one with them. They saw the cable, the beginning and end of which vanished beyond the reach of their eyes. Sponges and polyps swayed from the ground, rose and fell over it, so that now it was hidden, now came to view. Sea-porcupines, snails and worms moved over it. Gigantic crabs, that had a complete fringe of creeping things, stalked about it. Dark sea-nepomones, or whatever the creature is called that eats its entire body, lay beside it and smelled of the new creature that had stretched itself on the bottom of the sea. Flounders and codfish turned over in the water so as to get an idea about it from all sides. The star-fish, that always bores down into the mud and can keep its eyes outside, lay and stared to see what was to come of all this bustle.

The telegraph cable lay without stirring, but life and thought were in it. Human thought went through it. "The thing is crafty," said the whale. "It is able to strike me in the stomach, and that is my weak point."

"Let us grope along," said the polyps. "I have long arms and limber fingers; I have been moving by the side of it; now I'll go a little faster," and so it stretched its most flexible, longest arms down to the cable and round about it. "It has no scales," said the polyps; "it has no skin at all. I do believe it never feeds its own young."

The sea-eel laid itself by the side of the telegraph cable and stretched out as far as it could. "The thing is longer than I am," it said; "but it is not length that does anything; one must have skin, stomach and flexibility."

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"Will you answer, or will you take a crack?" asked the fierce shark, and all the other great fishes asked the same thing.

The cable did not stir, but it had its private thought, and such a one it had a right to have when it was full of thoughts. "Let them only give me a crack! then I shall be hauled up and be myself again; that has happened to others of my race in shallower waters."

So it gave no answer; it had nothing else to attend to; it telegraphed and lay in its lawful place at the bottom of the ocean.

Up above the sun now went, as men say. It became like flaming fire, and all the clouds glowed with fiery color, each more splendid than the others.

"Now we shall get the red light," said the polyps, "and can see the thing better; if need be."

"At it! at it!" shouted the shark.

"At it! at it!" said the sword-fish and the whale and the eel.

They rushed forward, the shark foremost. But, just as it was about to grip the wire, the sword-fish, out of pure politeness, ran his saw right into the back of the shark. It was a great mistake, and the shark lost his strength for biting. There was a hubbub down in the mud. Great fishes and small, sea-anemones and snails, rushed at one another, mashed and squeezed in. The cable lay quiet, attended to its affairs, and that one ought to do.

The dark night brooded over them, but the ocean's millions of living creatures lighted it; crabs, not so large as a pin-head, gave out light. Some were so small that it took a thousand to make one pin-head, and yet they gave light. It certainly is wonderful, but that's the way it is.

These sea creatures looked at the telegraph wire. "What is the thing?" they asked, "and what isn't it?" Aye, that was the question.

Then there came an old sea-cow. Folks on the earth call its kind a mermaid, or else a merman. This was a she, had a tail and two short arms to splash with, hanging breasts, and sea-weed sponge on her head, and that was what she was proud of.

"Will you have the society of intelligent people?" said she. "I'm the only one down here that can give it. But I ask in return for it perfectly secure pasture on the bottom of the sea for me and mine. I am a fish, you see, and I am also an amphibious animal—with practice. I am the wisest cow in the sea. I know about everything that goes on down here, and all that goes on above. That thing you are pondering over is from above, and whatever plumps down from up there is dead and comes to be dead and powerless. Let it lie there for what it is—only some invention of man."

"Now I think there is something more to it," said the little fish.

"Hold your tongue, mackerel!" said the great sea-cow.

"Stickieback!" said the rest, and that was even more insulting.

And the sea-cow explained to them that this terrible thing, which, to be sure, had not given a single mutter, was only some invention from dry land. And she delivered a little oration upon the rottenness of men.

"They want to get hold of us," said she. "That's all they live for. They stretch their nets for us and come with bait on a hook to catch us. That thing there is some kind of a big string which they think we are going to bite at—they are such stupid. We are not. Only do not touch it, and it will shrivel up and all turn to dust and mud. Everything that comes down from up there is full of cracks and breaks—it is good for nothing."

"Good for nothing!" said all the creatures in the sea, and held fast to the sea-cow's opinion, so as to have an opinion. "That exceedingly long, thin serpent is perhaps the most wonderful fish in the ocean. I have a feeling it is."

"The very most wonderful," say we human folks, and say it with knowledge and assurance. It is the great sea-serpent, long ago the theme of song and story. It was born and nourished and sprang forth from men's cunning, and was laid upon the bottom of the sea, stretching from the eastern to the western land, bearing messages quick as light flashes to our earth. It grows in might and in length, grows year by year, through all the seas round the world, beneath the stormy waves and the lucid waters, where the skipper looks down as if he sailed through the transparent air and sees the transparent fish, brilliant fireworks of color. Down, far down, stretches the serpent, Midgard's snake, that bites its own tail as it encircles the earth. Fish and shell beat upon it with their heads—they understand not the thing—it is from above. Men's thoughts, in all languages, course through it noiselessly. The serpent of science for good and evil, Midgard's snake, the most wonderful of all ocean wonders—our great sea-serpent.

"Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy," staggered as if struck a tremendous blow. "And I refused him to touch my organ!" he sorrowfully said. But as Mendelssohn began again to play, he gave an impatient sign that he should not be disturbed, and listened and listened as he never listened again, as if some mighty spirit had entranced him. The object gained, Mendelssohn spoke a few kind words to the old man, and

Miscellaneous.

Genet and Catacay.

Hot blood would soon involve Russia and America in war, even as small a matter as the dispute between Secretary Fish and Minister Catacay. It is well to see how President Washington acted in a case not entirely dissimilar. We refer to that of M. Genet, the first minister of the French Republic, who came to this country in April of 1793, after Washington had been unanimously re-elected, and was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations by the existing democratic party. He was especially honored in Philadelphia. Citizen Peter S. Duponceau, secretary of a secret society of Frenchmen which met at Barney McShane's, sign of the "Bunch of Grapes," No. 23 North Third street was particularly active in the demonstration against the "cowardly Conservative, Anglo-American and Monarchists" led by Washington Phillips, S. Frenau, translating clerk of Mr. Jeff's son (then Secretary of State) and editor of the National Gazette, celebrated the glories of the Paris regicides and received subscriptions for the "French Patriotic Society," at his new-paper office, 209 Market street. On the 2d of May, 1793, the French frigate, L'Ambuscade came up our river Delaware, saluting with fifteen guns as vast as emblage on Market street wharf and was answered on shore, gun for gun and by loud acclamations. A cap of liberty appeared at her head foremast and stern; her quarter galleries were decorated with gilt anchors bearing the *bonnet rouge*; from the top of her forecastle the words, "Enemies of equality, reform or tremble; from the main mast, "Free men, we are your friends and brethren, and from the mizzen mast, "We are armed for the defence of the rights of man." The French frigate was the fit precursor of the French ambassador, who reached Philadelphia on the 16th of May, and was greeted at Gray's ferry by an immense concourse of people. The bells of Christ church were rung, and an address signed by men like Dallas, Rittenhouse and Duponceau was read amid loud cheers, Genet was greatly delighted and responded in fitting terms. On the 18th of the same month, an address from the Democrats of the city was offered to Genet by Charles Bidle and others, at the City Tavern, followed by a dinner at Oeller's Hotel, at which Genet sang a song adapted to the occasion. French peculiarities became common; French ideas fashionable; and, when Genet saw at Washington's house a bust of Louis XVI, he complained of the insult to France. Finally he appealed from the government to the people; and Washington, who bore his interference with great patience, demanded his recall, and he was succeeded by M. Fonchet. M. Genet did not return to France, for when he was removed Robespierre and his party were overthrown. He remained in America and was twice married—first to the daughter of Governor Clinton, of New York, and second to a daughter of Postmaster-General Osgood. He died at Greenbush, near Albany, July 14, 1834.

Russia, in 1872, (like France in 1793) is the friend of America. Catacay has not, we apprehend, offended as grievously as Genet, and the dispute, so far as he is concerned, may be the more readily reconciled. Peace between two nations so closely connected by traditions and interests, so indissolubly united in the old past, and so joined together in the work of emancipation and sympathy in the recent past, and in every hour of the present is a consideration too potent to be lightly sacrificed. [—Phil. Press.]

Patents.

The following is a list of patents issued to inventors for the week ending January 16, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished the INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.:

Prop for Buggy Tops, A. Huff et al., Louisville, Ky. Feed Gauge for Printing Press, E. N. Maxwell, Louisville, Ky. Harvesters (reissue), Thomas Berry, Louisville, Ky. Child's Cradle, J. L. Riter, Brownsville, Ind.

Composition for covering Blackboards, N. V. Evans, Winslow, Ind.

Harvester Cutter, J. A. Bonham, Lovely Dale, Ind.

Draft Regulator for Plows, M. Prillaman, Tipton, Ind.

Table (design), W. H. Groff, Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Rotary Engine, J. B. Faquet, Pope's Station, Miss.

Cotton Press, W. W. Anderson, Wartrace, Tenn.

Watchmaker's Lathe, G. Hunziker, Summit, Miss.

Fireplace, M. Moore, Bartlett, Tenn.

Motive Power, A. Bouchard, New Orleans, La.

A physician has discovered that

nightmare, in nine cases out of ten, is produced from owing a bill to the winter.

A Protest Against the Tariff.

A protest, signed by about 300 individuals and firms, principally engaged in the boot and shoe manufacture in New England, is being circulated for additional signatures, with the view of presenting the subject to Congress for a modification, or repeal, of the import duties on leather and cotton and silk, ribbon, webbing, lastings, serge, &c., and all other articles which enter largely into the manufacture of boots and shoes. The protest sets forth the following facts:

The tax upon our leather amounts to 35 per cent. From the earliest period of our history, Americans have enjoyed such advantages in the manufacture of leather as have enabled them to undersell all competing nations. This tax, therefore, is totally unnecessary as a protective measure.

The duties on cotton and silk, and webbing are 35 and 50 per cent. respectively. As few of these goods are manufactured in this country, these protective duties are benefits to few and burdens to the many. The duties on lastings and serges are 5 per cent. Although these highly protective duties have been levied for four years, they have succeeded in isolating only two establishments in engaging in making these articles, and that to a limited extent. Moreover, the quality of their products is no inferior to supercede the imported goods.

The combined taxes upon all the articles forming the materials of our industry yield the government a revenue of only \$2,500,000, while they impose upon the manufacturers of boots and shoes a tax of \$18,000,000—which must eventually be paid by the wearers of these necessary articles.

The Supreme Court on Monday affirmed the constitutionality of the legal tender law and overruled so much of the decision in the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold as ruled the legal tender acts unwarranted by the Constitution, so far as they apply to contracts made before their enactment. Judge Strong read the opinion of the court, and Justice Brady read an opinion sustaining it. Three of the judges who dissented read opinions also. The Court stood five to four—all of the judges who agreed in the decision of Hepburn vs. Griswold maintaining their original opinions.

Senator Sumner has introduced a bill for the reduction of taxation and providing for a stamp act of seventy-five cents per gallon on whiskey, the reduction to take place July 1, 1872. Also for the abolishment of the internal revenue bureau September 1, 1872. He selects the latter date because at that time it will be just ten years since the bureau went into operation. The finance committee of the Senate had under consideration during the recess a measure substantially identical with Mr. Sumner's.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that a tax must be paid upon dividends declared out of the earnings of 1871, and upon the interest and coupons representing the interest which accrued in that year, even though the dividends are not declared or the interest is not payable until after December 31, 1871; and that the corporations mentioned in section 15, of the act of July the 4, 1870, should withhold the tax from the holders of their stocks and bonds.

The imports of foreign dry goods this year, compared with last, increased every month up to October. The returns for that month showed a decrease; those for November also present a falling off, amounting to nearly one million of dollars. The imports for eleven months in the year foot up the heavy aggregate of \$128,461, 188 gold value, against \$101,564,288 same period last year, and \$90,957,638 the preceding year.

The Alabama Claims.

The following is a summary of the claims filed for losses by the several cruisers:

By the Alabama	\$6,47,600 88
By the Boston	400 00
By the Mobile	95,635 85
By the Florida	3,988,976 81
By the Georgia	333,976 50
By the Nashville	69,536 70
By the Retribution	20,334 52
By the Baltic	6,540 00
By the Colorado	6,930 31
By the Sumter	10,685 53
By the Tallahassee	579,653 53
Total	\$17,900,633 46
For losses by increased war premiums	1,126,785 61
	\$19,021,428 61

The Rothschilds are said to have expressed their readiness to take \$600,000,000 of the new funded debt of the United States, part at 5 per cent. and part at 4%.

The Georgia legislature has passed a bill providing for the redemption or exchange of bonds of the State of Georgia and the payment of the interest thereon.

In Georgia the planters propose to raise their own provision crops this year.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The following is the railroad tariff to the points mentioned below:

Rates of freight from Louisville to	Whisky, 100 lbs, and over.					
	Bacon, bagging, per 100...	Four, per barrel...	Pork, per barrel...	Hay, per 100...	Grain, per 100...	Flour, per barrel...
Atlanta, Ga.	72	1 02	57	1 11	72	
Savannah, Ga.	85	1 35	65	65	85	
Macon, Ga.	85	1 20	57	1 00	85	
Albany, Ga.	10	1 60	87	2 70	1 22	
West Point, Ga.	85	1 20	67	1 60	85	
Columbus, Ga.	85	1 20	67	1 90	85	
Montgomery, Ala.	85	1 20	67	1 30	85	
Mobile, Ala.	85	1 25	54	1 69	85	
Jackson, Miss.	61	1 75	46	1 55	51	
Mobile, Ala.	50	80	41	40	1 20	1 80
Meridian, Miss.	60	1 00	50	50	1 00	3 75
New Orleans.	50	90	50	50	1 50	95

Railroad connections are now established to Little Rock, Duvall's Bluff and Jacksonville, and other points on the White and Arkansas rivers and their tributaries. The freight tariff to the points designated is as follows:

1st class	Whisky, 100 lbs, and over.					
	2d class	3d class	4th class	Flour	Pork	Hay, per 100 lbs.
Little Rock.	84	1 14	74	1 28	2 05	94
Duvall's Bluff.	27	1 07	67	1 14	1 83	7
Jacksonport.	32	1 07	77	67	1 34	2 23

\$150,000 00.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE MERCY HOSPITAL AT OMAHA.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
SISTERS OF MERCY,
January 30th, 1872. Agents wanted.

\$150,000

IN CASH PRIZES.

\$50,000 GOLD COIN.

TICKETS, \$1 Each, or Two for \$5.

For full particulars address

PATTEE & GARDNER,
de2-6. Business Managers, Omaha, Neb.

no4-3

PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

Ordinary Whole-Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual premium. All other Policies NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual payments.

All Policies INCONTESTABLE for usual causes, and ABSOLUTELY INCONTESTABLE after two annual premiums, except for fraud. All restrictions upon TRAVEL and RESIDENCE removed, and NO PERMITS required. Dividends on the PROGRESSIVE PLAN. SPECIAL LOW CASH RATES with limited premiums. Premiums reduced to nothing by constant yearly decrements.

DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

OFFICE: S. W. Cor. THIRD & JEFFERSON STS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. M. DINSMOOR, Manager.

S. H. POPE, Department Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED.—Liberal terms will be made with men of experience and good record, and with those who have an experience and record to make, and are determined to make it.

de2-6m

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BROMOPHYTE

Fertilizer Company

MANUFACTURE A FERTILIZER FROM NIGHT SOIL,

WHICH IS SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN SUB-

STANCE FOR ENRICHING LANDS.

It is shown by analysis to be STRONGER than GUANO

and yet only costs one-third the price. A very Superior

FERTILIZER for Tobacco and Cotton Crops.

For Sale by the LEADING AGRICULTURAL HOUSES IN

THE CITY at \$40 Per Tun.

Principal Warehouse and salesrooms at No. 30 Third Street. Send for

Circular.

occt-1y

4-8-26

JAMES SPROULE & CO.,

L A T E

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,

FINE CLOTHING,

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Nos. 92 and 94 West Jefferson Street, near Third,

(ABOVE UNITED STATES HOTEL)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

4-8-26

HARVEY & KEITH,

EASTERN MANUFACTURERS

And Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 235 Main St., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

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JOHN W. CLARKE, Editor
C. H. CLARKE, Assistant.

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One copy one year..... \$ 3 00
Three copies one year..... 8 00
Five copies one year..... 12 00
Ten copies one year (and one to geter-
up of club)..... 25 00

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Ten lines of Nonpareil (this size) type consti-
tute a square.
One square (10 lines) 1 month..... \$ 5 00
Two squares (20 lines) 1 month..... 9 00
Three squares (30 lines) 1 month..... 12 00
One-half column 1 month..... 21 00
One column 1 month..... 65 00
Ten-line cards, per year..... 13 00
Displayed cards (per each inch of column)
per year..... 20 00
Business cards with cuts, or covering double
columns, will be charged by special agree-
ment.Editorial business notices, 20 cents; or line;
each subsequent insertion, 15 cents per line.

LETTER CIRCULAR.

A letter circular price current is published
every Thursday, and is delivered to subscr-
bers in any quantity needed at 3 cents per
copy.All communications should be addressed
to J. H. W. CLARKE,
Louisville, Ky.

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All persons who desire it will be furnished with
the Trans-Atlantic Magazine, the American
Stock Journal, or the Prairie Farmer, at the follow-
ing rates:—The Gazette and Trans-Atlantic Magazine, one
year..... \$ 4 00
The Gazette and Trans-Atlantic Magazine, one
year..... 4 00
The Prairie Farmer, one year..... 4 00
The American Stock Journal, one year..... 3 00Agents allow 20 per cent. commision on all
subscriptions sent us per advertisement on page
three.All remittances to us for subscription, etc., mst
be made by postoffice order, registered letter, draft
on Louisville, or by express, prepaid, to
Editor, 55 Green Street, Louisville, Ky.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

Our advertising agents in other cities to contract
for advertising, etc., are as follows:—
George P. Rose & Co., 41 Park Row, New York.
Fitch & Tenlin, 265 Broadway, New York.
The Dodge Co., 700 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
G. W. & W. G. Smith, 20th Street, Baltimore.
T. C. Evans, 10 Washington Street, Boston.
Vancouver & White, 106 State Street, Richmond,
Va.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, : : : JAN, 27, 1872

CONTENTS.

SECOND PAGE.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.—Poetry: Nobody
Kissed me Good-night; The Bonny Hand
that Made Good Bread; The Organ-Blower.
Story: The Sea-Serpent, a New Wonder Story
by Hans Christian Andersen.

THIRD PAGE.

General and Catechizy; Patents; A Protest
Against the Tariff; Items; The Alabama
Claims; Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE.

Railway Department; Arrested and Closing
of the Mail; Newspaper Laws; Advertisements;
Interest Rates; Landings and Dis-
tances on White River, etc.; Money Orders;
Foreign Weights and Measures; Weights and
Measures as recognized by the Laws of the
United States; The Bill of Rights; Bill of
Concerning Salts; Suggestions for Handling
Tobacco; Useful Facts for Grocers; High Rates
of Interest; Weights of Various Kinds of Pro-
duce per Bushel; Westward Bound Freight;
Re-deption of Mutilated Currency; Boot
and Shoe Quota; Commercial Tables.

SEVENTH PAGE.

Wie Hogs Pay? Feeding Hogs; New and
Rare Fruits; Advertisements.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Joseph T. Thompson, Co., Wholesale Dry
Goods, page 5.
B. M. Watson, Seed Warehouse, &c., page 5.For Louisville Wholesale
Prices Current See Eighth Page.

Miniature Almanac.

JANUARY, 1872.		THE SUN. —Rhe.—Sats.	
MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.
1 D. 1 J. 1 M. 1 N. 1 R. 1 S.	1 D. 1 J. 1 M. 1 N. 1 R. 1 S.	1 D. 1 J. 1 M. 1 N. 1 R. 1 S.	1 D. 1 J. 1 M. 1 N. 1 R. 1 S.
Third Quarter..... 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8
New Moon..... 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	18 18 18 18 18 18 18	18 18 18 18 18 18 18	18 18 18 18 18 18 18
First Quarter..... 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	17 17 17 17 17 17 17	17 17 17 17 17 17 17	17 17 17 17 17 17 17
Full Moon..... 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	25 25 25 25 25 25 25	25 25 25 25 25 25 25	25 25 25 25 25 25 25

To Advertisers.

Advertisers and business men are
hereby reminded that they would be well
consult their own interests by using
the columns of the GAZETTE. It is de-
voted exclusively to the commercial
manufacturing and material interests
of the city, and circulates widely
among business men, merchants and
financiers in every city and State in
the Union. It is devoted to active
business pursuits and has a larger general
circulation than any paper in the
city or State, and is read for business
and trade information and not for political
or sensational news. An advertisement in the GAZETTE will be read
and appreciated.

Change of Firm.

We notice our old friends, Archibald & Davis have, associated with them in their business, Mr. M. J. Haden, of Woodford County, Ky. The style of the new firm will be Archibald, Davis & Haden. They have removed to a large and commodious building more suitable to the requirements of their rapidly increasing trade. Their new location is No. 77, Main Street, (N. S.) between 7th and 8th.

Important to Tobacco Merchants.

Mr. de Uriarte, the Spanish Consul-
General at New York, has issued pro-
posals for supplying the Spanish Gov-
ernment twenty millions kilograms of
Virginia and Kentucky tobacco. Esti-
mating the kilogram at 21 1/2 pounds,
and the average weight of Virginia
and Kentucky lugs, say 1,500 pounds
per bbl., we find that the Spanish
Government will require for the year
1872 not less than thirty thousand
lbs. of our tobacco.

Our Manufacturing Interests.

Louisville, through its great natural
advantages and situation as a trade
center in a healthy and salubrious climate,
with pure air, and the best and
most bountiful supply of water, is an
important manufacturing city, and
should take the lead of all others in
the West or South. With a population
now exceeding 150,000, the city
embraces an acre of sufficient scope to
contain upwards of 500,000 inhabitants
and not have a single crowded or
contracted avenue or street. The city
limits, from the East to the West, in-
clude upwards of seven miles of paved
and gas-lit avenues. From the Wood-
land Garden and Butchertown on the
East, to Portland and West Louisville on
the West end, is more than seven miles;
with free wells with pumps of the
purest spring water on every
square. In addition to this the beautiful
and classic Beargrass creek (on
which stream the first flour mill in the
then Western wilds, was erected) meanders
through the East end, irrigating and watering the
garden spots through which it courses; while its
banks are lined with public buildings
and institutions, as well as manufacturing
establishments of divers kinds, representing
many millions of capital
that quarter alone.The city on the North, the West and
the South is bounded by the Ohio, the
beautiful river which makes Louisville
a peninsula, the city being laid out in
squares, with streets running at right
angles North and South, East and
West, all on an elevated plateau. Main
street being sixty feet above high water
mark. The river at its greatest
floods, which were in 1825, 32, 49, 59,
62 and 67, had a channel depth varying
from 54 to 62 feet of water at the
foot of the falls, which forms the
Northern boundary of the city. This
clearly indicates the high and healthy
location of the city, which is dry al-
though surrounded by water, and is
admirably laid out, paved and ventilated,
being fully sixty feet above the
highest floods known to the country,
and having the most abundant, best,
continuous, steady, and uninterrupted
water power on the continent. The
Western limits are the river's bank
which makes a bend encircling the
city on three sides, and the West end
is being devoted almost exclusively to
family residences, from the neat cot-
tage of the mechanic and laboring
man, to the most capacious mansion
of the wealthy residents, all having room
and verge enough for flower gardens,
fruit-trees and vegetables to be cul-
tivated and grow on the premises of
each. This is an attractive feature of
the city and adds immeasurably to its
beauty and health, and we can here
state the significant fact that the real
estate owners have determined to sell
dwelling sites to whoever will build,
improve and locate upon them, at
prices ranging from \$10. to \$30. per
foot, on credit of one, two and three
years.The famous Louisville and Portland
ship and steamboat canal, the most
stupendous work of the country, be-
ing cut through the solid bed of rock
or lime stone which forms the bed of
the river, runs through the Northern
part of the city, extending from the
head to the foot of the falls, a distance
of three miles. During the past two
years the general government, which
owns the work excepting five shares,
has expended \$750,000 in widening and
deepening the canal, which is now 80
feet wide at the locks, and 90 feet wide
in the channel, with several basins
each 200 feet in width, along its course.
The canal of itself is a great water
power, and if utilized as such it would
double the present population of the
city, and its banks extending three
miles on either side, now vacant, would
provide space for ten thousand buildings,
residences and factories. The canals
and its contents. This canal is situated
in the East end near the river, on Fulton street above Preston, and is a branch of the Union Foundry
belonging to the same firm. The building
was supposed to be fire-proof but
accidentally took fire on the inside and
was thus destroyed.This foundry is known as the Union
Pipe Works, consuming about one
thousand tons of iron per month in
the manufacture of the largest sized
gas and water pipes, having contracts
all over the Southwest and North, in-
cluding Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha,
Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile and
intermediate points. The product of
the work of this branch of the manu-
facturing and mechanical establish-
ment of Louisville by this foundry
alone, exceeds half a million dollars
annually. The public and those with
whom the Union Pipe Works have
contracts will be glad to learn that all
the orders on hand will be promptly
filled at the other branch of the estab-
lishment, and in a few weeks the pro-
prietors announce that, the burnt foundry will rise from its
ashes renewed in capacity and durability,
with no suspension whatever of
their work either in making pipes, or
foundry business or engine building.The city from the river (the Northern limit) extends due South fifteen
squares, all improved beyond the Nashville
depot and machine shops, on
and South of Broadway, which forms
a busy community of its own, around
this center clusters many beautiful
residences, as well as busy marts and
buildings devoted to the manufacturing
arts. The city from its center to

LOTTERIES.

The Public Library Scheme—Its
Funds—Who Got Them?Since the drawing of the lottery
of the so-called Public Library
of Kentucky, considerable discussion,
by way of newspaper communications,
has taken place. Several calls, from time to time, have
also been made for an exhibit of the
affairs of this grand lottery scheme,
and it was hoped that, during the con-
troversy, some information in this regard
would be vouchsafed the public. As yet, no publication, or official statement,
as to how the \$350,000 was disbursed, has been given. The public
do not care a fig for the quarrel now
going on between Mr. Dembitz, of the
Louisville Library Association, and
"Librarium Publicum," of the Public
Library of Kentucky lottery scheme.
What is of importance to them, and
of which they want information, is
what disposition has been made of the
\$350,000 obtained from the sale of
tickets in the lottery?"In the absence of any official data,
we give the following statement,
which, we are assured, can be relied
upon as approximately correct:The sale of tickets produced the sum
of..... \$350,000
Amount distributed for prizes..... 192,000
Commissioners (2 per cent. on sales of
tickets)..... 3,600
Cash paid to Mr. Peters, manager..... 87.5 4
Incidental expenses..... 25,000
\$350,000Did Mr. Peters get \$25,000? If he
did, how much of the \$87,500 did he
also obtain? Did "Librarium Publicum"
obtain any of the funds, and, if so,
how much? How have the funds
been disbursed, to what parties
and for what services? These are
pertinent queries, and the public would
be much relieved by correct and satis-
factory information.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, January 18.
Senate—Mr. Trumbull, from the Ju-
diciary Committee, promised an early
report upon the claim that women
have a right to vote under the Constitu-
tion as amended. Mr. Blair reported
a bill extending the benefits of the
artificial limb to all men in the army
and navy regardless of rank. The am-
nesty bill was taken up and laid over.
The order of the day, the Civil Service
Commission, was debated by Carpenter,
Trumbull, Morton, Sherman, Fre-
linghuysen, Schurz, Edmonds and others.
The Senate adjourned till Monday.
During the present session of the
Legislature, action has been taken
calling upon the Tobacco Board of
Trade of this city for an expressio-
n of opinion in regard to the tobacco law.
To this they have promptly responded,
and with unanimity of action, without
one dissenting voice, ask for the
repeal of the law, or as much of it as
refers to inspectors and weighers. The
sale and inspection of leaf tobacco can
be better and more satisfactorily man-
aged by the proprietors of the ware-
houses than by others. Every busi-
ness interest and trade should be man-
aged by those who conduct it, as they
are both interested and responsible
and best know their own business.
Mr. P. Mequar, President of the To-
bacco Board, through the unanimous
decision of the members, sent the
communication, or protest, to the
Speaker of the House, and it is to be
hoped will be promptly acted upon,
in compliance with the wishes of the
trade in this city, and let the tobacco
trade, like any other business pursuit,
stand upon its own merits. The ware-
housemen can best regulate the inspec-
tion, weighing and selling of tobacco,
and fairly represent the producer and
protect his interests. They have the
confidence of the planters and are re-
sponsible and reliable.

IRON PIPE FOUNDRY BURNED.

Sunday morning last, the extensive
east iron foundry of Dennis Long & Co.
was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of
\$175,000, covered by only a small
amount of insurance. The fire, before
the alarm was given, had made con-
siderable headway, which, together
with insufficient water conveniences
and the delay of the Fire Department,
involved the destruction of the foundry
and its contents. This foundry is
situated in the East end near the river,
on Fulton street above Preston, and is a branch of the Union Foundry
belonging to the same firm. The building
was supposed to be fire-proof but
accidentally took fire on the inside and
was thus destroyed.This foundry is known as the Union
Pipe Works, consuming about one
thousand tons of iron per month in
the manufacture of the largest sized
gas and water pipes, having contracts
all over the Southwest and North, in-
cluding Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha,
Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile and
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alone, exceeds half a million dollars
annually. The public and those with
whom the Union Pipe Works have
contracts will be glad to learn that all
the orders on hand will be promptly
filled at the other branch of the estab-
lishment, and in a few weeks the pro-
prietors announce that, the burnt foundry will rise from its
ashes renewed in capacity and durability,
with no suspension whatever of
their work either in making pipes, or
foundry business or engine building.House—Bills were introduced and
REFERRED authorizing the building of a
railroad bridge over the Ohio at Cincin-
nati; for the construction of ten
steam sloops-of-war; for the improve-
ment of the Tennessee river; for a public
building in Paducah, Ky.; to indemnify Kentucky and other States
for expenditures made while defend-
ing the United States; for improving the
Wabash and Ohio rivers; to amend the Constitution making Sen-
ators and Representatives ineligible
to the office of President and Vice
President of the United States. A re-
port was received respecting the London
syndicate, declaring all the acts
of the Secretary of the Treasury legitimate
and proper. The bill for extending
the time for application for additional
bounty till the 30th of January, 1873, was passed. A bill was introduced
fixing a uniform tax of 16 cents perpound on all kinds of manufactured
tobacco. A bill was passed removing
political disabilities from Herschel V.
Johnson and other citizens of Georgia.

TUESDAY, January 23.

Senate—Petitions presented from Illinois,
Michigan and Iowa, praying for the
reduction of the tariff and repeal
of the duties on coal, salt and
pig-iron. The bill permitting the free
importation of certain machinery for
experimental mining purposes in Louisiana,
passed. The amnesty bill was
discussed at great length. A petition
was received from sundry soldiers of
the army of the Cumberland praying
that the time served in that army
might be allowed in the five years
referred to. It is cheaper and more durable,
as well as better and safer than steam.
The raw products, cotton, iron, hemp,
and flax are abundant, accessible and
cheaper than at any other manufacturing
center, with a water section averaging
2,500 feet by 4 feet, extending three
miles along the river with a fall of
twenty-seven feet, and a current of
over five miles per hour, equal to 166,
000 horses, or twenty-five times the
power of all our foundries and factories,
and sooty, smoking Pittsburgh
combined.House—A bill to promote the min-
ing interests of the country, which
declares that all Government lands,
whether surveyed or not, are free and
open to exploration and purchase, and
defines certain rules governing newly-
discovered mines, &c. The bill providing
for an educational fund from the
sale of public lands was reported.
A bill was introduced authorizing
mail steamship service between the
United States and Mexico. The Senate
amendments to a bill authorizing a
New Albany (Ind.) glass-manufac-
turing firm to import free of duty cer-
tain machinery for making French
plate-glass were not conc

Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Railway Department.



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10,000 Words and Meanings, not in other Dictionaries.

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Seen one of my daily companions. [John L. Motley, the Historian, &c.]

So far as I know, best defining Dictionary. [Horace Mann.]

The best guide of students of our Language. [John G. Whittier.]

Exceeds all others in defining scientific terms. [Frederick Hitchcock.]

Remarkable compendium of human knowledge. [W. S. Clark, Pres't Ag. College.]

A necessity for every intelligent family, student, teacher and professional man. What library is complete without the best English Dictionary?

ALSO,

Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary, 1040 Pages Octavo; 600 Engravings; Price \$5.

The work is really a gem of a Dictionary, just the thing for the million.—American Educational Monthly.

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Jan 13-3m

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IRON, STEEL, NAILS,

HORSE SHOES, &c.

SHEET, PLATE AND ANGLE IRON,

SHIMBLE KEELS, HOT PRESSED NUTS, WASHERS, HORSE SHOE NAILS, BLACKSMITH'S COIL CHAIN, CARRIAGE AND PLOW BOLTS, ANVILS, SLEDGES, SPRINGS, AXLES, &c.

Warehouse—309 MAIN STREET,

BET. EIGHTH AND NINTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

R. BOYD, Agent Lawrence Iron Works Co.

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Excellent Interest Rules.

For finding the interest on any principal for any number of days. The answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right-hand figures of answer to express it in dollars and cents:

Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run; separate right hand figure from product, and divide by 9.

Five per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 72.

Six per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure, and divide by 1.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 45.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 4.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 36.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 3.

Fifteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 24.

Eighteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 2.

Twenty per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.

Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 15.

CONVENIENT FOR REFERENCE.

When computing interest at four per cent, two places pointed off from the right of the principal gives the interest upon it for ninety days.

At 5 per cent (two places pointed off) gives the interest for 72 days

At 6 " " 60 days

At 7 " " 45 days

At 10 " " 30 days

At 12 " " 24 days

At 15 " " 20 days

At 20 " " 18 days

At 24 " " 15 days

Weights and Measures

AS RECOGNIZED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Bushel. Pounds. Bushel. Pounds.

Wheat. 50 Blue Grass Seed. 44

Corn. 56 Buckwheat. 52

Sorghum. 54 Corn in the ear. 50 Dried Peaches. 53

Oats. 54 Rye. 56 Dried Apples. 53

Barley. 54 Onions. 53 Rye Malt. (including weight of sacks). 54

Millet. 54 Salt. 50 Seeds, Clover. 50

Sorghum. 54 Flax. 50

Barley. 54 Hemp. 50

Millet. 54 Cornmeal. 50

Sorghum. 54 Hungarian Grass. 50

Barley. 54 Blue Grass. 50

Millet. 54 Wheat.

Sorghum. 54 Buckwheat.

Barley. 54 Corn Meal.

Millet. 54 Turnips.

Sorghum. 54

Barley. 54

Millet. 54

Sorghum. 54

Barley. 54

Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Agricultural Department.

Will Hogs Pay?

This question is being asked by many farmers, and generally receives evasive or unsatisfactory answers. The continued low price of hogs has weakened the confidence of many that have heretofore advocated higher prices; and it is generally conceded that hogs will average but little if any higher for some time to come. The high prices for a number of years past have, as a natural consequence, increased greatly the supply, and, to some extent, the demand; and now, why will not low prices operate vice versa—lessen the supply and increase the demand. Meats are now within the reach of every one, as is demonstrated by the rapid consumption of the stock on hand.

Statistics show but a small increase of hogs on hand last spring over corresponding dates, while the receipts up to the commencement of the packing season were about 40 per cent. greater, taking Chicago receipts as an index. This increase will equal the surplus on hand last spring; so that the number of hogs to pack will not be greater than last season, and the quality little if any better.

The foreign demand for our meats is increasing at a prodigious rate. The exports during the past year were nearly double those of 1870. Every indication shows that there is an increasing active demand at home and abroad for our meats. In the face of all this there is no reason to be discouraged. If the present prices are scarcely remunerative, the future promises something better.

If hogs will not pay at the present price, we would ask, what will pay? Through this section hogs are selling at \$3 and \$3.50 per hundred and corn at twenty cents per bushel. These prices favor the rising of hogs. A judicious hog-raiser is now getting 30 and 35 cents for his corn, which is profitable considering that the yield is large.

The question is, how shall we raise hogs and make them profitable at the present or even lower prices? It is very evident that many find little or no profit in their substitutes for hogs. The time has been that anything that wore bristles and could grunt would yield a profit to its owner; but these times are past. Hog-raising must be reduced to a science in order to yield a handsome profit. While the profits are small on the improved breeds, can we expect of a class of "thorough-bred scrubs" that abound in many sections of the country? In order to make the business profitable, we must learn how to lessen the cost of raising; and this cannot be done better than by raising none but the best—those that will make the most pounds for the feed in the shortest time. It is necessary to reduce the number in order to make them better, and we should speedily do it. We must feed more grass and less grain, and the result on the balance sheet will be surprising. Hogs must be sheltered better, thereby protecting them from the cold, which will add greatly to their growth. It is bad policy to stuff animals with grain to keep them warm, when it can be accomplished at a great saving of food by giving them warm quarters. It is almost a clear wast of grain to feed it to stock and leave them exposed to the cold. Shelter is the best half of the feed.

As regards the profits of swine raising, we want to say to the Western farmers, if we cannot make the business pay, who can? In localities where grain is cheap, hogs can be raised correspondingly so; and the cheaper the grain the greater the advantage in hogs. In sections where corn is selling, at the present times, at 25 cents or under, per bushel, there is no risk to run in raising hogs extensively; as the feeder has great advantage over them in localities where corn is high, and can compete with them successfully; consequently, hogs will pay in the West. [Correspondent Western Rural.

Feeding Hogs.

There is getting to be a general interest felt throughout the country in the matter of feeding hogs in the most economical manner; or, to state it in another way, how can the largest amount of pork be made in the shortest possible time with the smallest amount of labor and feed? We suppose, for summer feeding, there is no way preferable to the old way of having good clover fields for swine to run in, and give a good slop once a day made of corn-meal. But in our time, hogs have to be fed every month in the year; so the question is, what is the best and cheapest food, taking the year through? We are inclined to the opinion that corn in the ear, boiled until it is perfectly soft, is the cheapest food that can be given, at least so far as all the corn-growing districts are concerned. We are satisfied that

twice as far as when fed raw and hard; and when boiled in the ear, the shell and grinding is dispensed with, while the corn, if boiled soft, will go just as fast fed in the ear as if it were shelled and ground. So here is an important item of labor and expense saved. But we have a large stretch of country north and west of us coming under cultivation that does not produce corn to any advantage, the season being too cool and short. We are satisfied, by recent inquiries made by us, that northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, DeSoto, Wyoming and Colorado, can all raise hogs to good advantage, simply by raising oats and peas for feed. These two articles will grow to perfection in any of the countries named. Oats can be fed in the field, without harvesting, to the best advantage, and they fatten hogs in the most rapid manner. Peas are the chief dependence in Canada for fattening hogs. We have reliable information that 50 bushels to the acre have been raised in that country, although that is an extraordinary yield, about 30 bushels being an average crop. The vines, after the peas have been threshed out, are about equal to clover hay to sheep. The peas weigh from 60 to 65 pounds per measured bushel, and have considerable more nutriment than the same amount of corn. So we see no reason to doubt that hogs can be raised to good advantage in all the northern country that we have spoken of. Peas will grow to perfection where oats can be produced. An average crop of peas will count the farmer nearly, if not quite, as much as an average crop of corn, counting the vines as food for sheep—[Stock Yards Sun.]

New and Rare Fruits.
NEW FRENCH PEAR—BEURRE DE L'ASSOMPTION.

Mr. Rivers thus speaks in the London Journal of Horticulture, of this fine French pear: "I have to-day (September 25th) eaten one of the finest pears of the month. It is large and in color much like the Brockworth Park. One figure in the 'Dictionnaire de Pomologie' is like that given to this sort in the 'Year-Book'; another in the same book differs from it widely. The French and English descriptions do not vary much. The former is 'Peau jaune citron, ponctuée, strie de roux, largement marbrée et tachee de mème vers l'œil et la pendule'; the latter, 'Skin smooth, pale yellow, slightly flushed and streaked with crimson on the exposed side.'

"In France this sort ripens in August; here, in September, and this year late. The habit of the tree is robust, much like Williams' Bon Chretien of which I should think it a seedling, and marvellously fertile. There is none of the Williams' musk in its flavor but a rich, vinous, pleasant, sugary taste. It seems as if this pear is a twin of the Rockworth Park pear, and if so, a very worthy sister or brother.

"The Beurre de l'Assomption was raised at Nantes, and was introduced with another very large pear raised at Lyons, called Souvenir du Congres. This has much the habit of the former, and seems to be also the decendant of Williams' Bon Chretien, but it has hitherto proved course; it is, however, larger than Williams', more robust in habit, and if it bears well it will prove a valuable market pear."

NEW FRENCH STRAWBERRIES.

Védris is out with a set of new strawberries. He thinks that after the success which Dr. Nicalse's Seedlings met with, he is warranted in sending out another set by the same raiser, besides two others, one by Berger and the other by Watille. They are called Anna de Rothchild, Auguste Nicaise, Berthe, Montjoie, Docteur, Marave, Due de Margenta, L'Indispensable, Madame Nicaise and Marie Nicaise.

DIOSPYROS KATI—THE JAPANESE PERSIMMON.

The Heart and Home has a pretty cut of this from a specimen grown on the grounds of James Hogg. It is in many respects like our persimmon, but later and sweeter. Like ours, some have to be partially decayed before good enough to eat, while others are eaten soon after they are ripe.

A London inventor has just patented a machine by which one writing with a pen in the ordinary way can produce a duplicate so small as to be invisible to the naked eye, and yet perfectly distinct and legible under the microscope. The object of it is to prevent forgery, as private marks can be made by it which an imitator could not see.

A steamer is coming from Liverpool to Philadelphia to load with oysters, which are to be taken to England.

Rhorer & Speed,
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HAIR, FIRE-BRICK, &c.**

Facilities for the prompt execution of all orders at Lowest Prices and Rates of Freight.

General Attention to Commerce.

IMPORTANT FACTS

To all users of

SEWING MACHINES

FROM the time of the first patent of a sewing machine in 1822, there have been more than 1,000 inventors of real or alleged improvements in it. A great proportion of the inventions have been discarded as defective or useless. The most valuable improvements are those made by the inventors of the many sewing machine companies, and the machines are now made at the rate of two thousand a day. A business of such great and increasing magnitude, involving the livelihood of many thousands, and the comfort and prosperity of all, claims the attention of all, and to point out which of the leading companies now makes the

Most Perfect Sewing Machine

is the object of this article, based upon indisputable facts, written without prejudice, and in the light of all the information we have gathered from the subject.

The first **Woolen Sewing Machine** was patented by the late Theodore E. Weed, in 1851, since which time it has been greatly simplified, its work perfected and its capacity increased. The business men and capitalists who now compose the Woolen Sewing Machine Company, have invested \$100,000, after much time and experience produced their new

Family Favorite Sewing Machine.

So great were its merits and success, that within five years they reached a position in their line which required twenty years for their principal competitors to attain.

At the Paris Exposition in 1867

The Weed company took the highest prize for the best sewing machine. This established its claims for ability to execute work of every description, without change or adjustment, and from the most delicate to the heaviest garment, the work never before attempted by any machine.

Wheeler & Wilson were awarded a gold medal only for their machine for making button-holes. Elias Howe received the Legion of Honor decoration being the original inventor of the sewing machine upon which last improvements have been made by others, the Weed machine being adjudged the best of all. At the

Maryland Institute Exhibition in 1869

(the 22d annual), there was a grand contest of superiority between the Weed, the Wheeler & Wilson and the Howe sewing machines, three leading sewing machines. The trial lasted five weeks and resulted in favor of the Weed machine.

At the first public examination, the agent of the Weed machine presented, in writing, to the committee appointed to examine the mechanical merits of each,

29 Separate and Distinct Claims

for superiority for the Weed machine, as compared with the Wheeler & Wilson machine. All these claims were sustained. Then we submitted

12 Distinct Claims of Superiority

for the Weed machine, as compared with the Howe machine. All these claims were also sustained. The award of the judges was unanimous, and as follows:

A Gold Medal to the Weed Machine.

A silver medal, each, to the Wheeler & Wilson and the Howe machines. None of the contestants in the competition had ever before examined the Weed machine. This was its first appearance as a competitor for honors at a public exhibition in Maryland. The judges were wholly appointed by the Executive Committee and were personally unknown to the respective contestants. The verdict was that of an unquestioned, honest, intelligent and competent authority, decisively and unanimously pronounced.

W. H. GOLDEMAN,

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Grist, Distillery and Saw Mill Machinery,

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Manufacturer of

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BEST AND CHEAPEST IN USE.

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ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS

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Marble Works and Studio

IN Carrara, Italy,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Mons. Chas. Bullett Sculptor,

Late of the Academy of fine Arts, Par-

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Vaults, Tiles, Vases, Mantels, &c., &c.,

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and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Opp. Office and Warerooms in St. Louis corner Olive, between Eleventh and Twelfth

Streets, between 11th and 12th Streets.

187 Main Street, between 11th and 12th Streets.

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Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Imports and Exports.

The following table exhibits the Imports and Exports of the several leading articles of trade, by railroad and river, for the past week and since September 1, 1871:

	Imports	Exports
THE WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	THIS WEEK
Apples, green, bbls.	1,094	464 4
Bacon, hams	2,095	2,241
Beef, carcasses	1,000	1,000
Butter, packages	245	832
Baize, sacks	650	232
Cotton, pieces	265	845
Cotton, bales	718	11,048
Cotton, yarns, bales	48	149
Coffee, green	2,000	607
Coffee, packed	1,827	6,067
Candles, boxes	174	2,913
Cement, bbls.	10	18,216
Corn, sacks	9619	45,633
Cattle, head	2,010	1,707
Cheese, packages	2,000	2,277
Flour, bbls.	633	9,311
Feathers, sacks	35	340
Hides, bundles	1670	30,260
Hogs, bundles	757	27,94
Hops, bales	754	682
Hops, bales	2,000	1,925
Irons, pig, tons.	100	344
Lard, bales	172	471
Lard, kegs	1172	2,465
Malt, sacks	567	12470
Molasses, bbls.	122	640
Molasses, packages	53	52
Potatoes, bales	2,000	4,903
Oil, bbls.	3429	8720
Oil, sacks	1,000	31,703
Wool, bales	704	2475
Pork, bulk, pieces	3817	5115
Potato-sugar	100	44
Rye, sacks	250	210
Sugar, hds.	612	7272
Sugar, boxes & bbls.	318	9862
Seed bags	1520	14,109
Tobacco, hds.	10.7	7775
Tobacco, boxes	696	9792
Wool, bales	564	5,924
Wool, sacks	2687	8,420
Wool, bags	56	14650
Wool, bags	36	3,361
Wool, bags	90	90

DELICATE CREATURES.—This is the phrase applied by His Blackness, the Moor of Venice to the fair ladies of Italy. It was the lovely complexion of Desdemona, such a radiant contrast to his own, that won his heart; and sooth to say, every man of discernment, considers a fair skin like a sweet voice, "an excellent thing in woman." Now this is a charm that can be acquired. There is a healthy and odoriferous toilet article, known everywhere as HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, which literally transfigures a cl wly or sallow skin, suffusing the discolored face, neck, arms, and bosom with a soft, pearly tinge, and imparting to the surface a smoothness and gloss like that of polished marble. Instead of clogging the pores, like the sticky enamels, or contracting them, and thus obstructing the perspiration, like the astringent cosmetics, it cleanses the skin from all impurities and wonderfully improves its texture. This peculiarity is particularly appreciated by our rural beales, who find that the coarseness and roughness, which country air is apt to engender, are speedily removed from their faces, hands and arms by this delightful preparation.

MY FRIEND, stop that terrible cough, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For curing all throat, bronchial and lung diseases it has never been equaled. Sold by all druggists.

FOR SALE.

One of Sperry's celebrated Farmers' Boilers, size 2, capacity 50 gallons. This boiler is one of the latest and best patents, is self-dumping, is made in the most substantial and thorough manner, and is the one most extensively used throughout the Northwest. The one we offer is new and complete, and is the best and cheapest in the market. Price \$36 0, packed and delivered at any railroad depot.

Apply at this office.

DR. HURLEY'S
SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.
WITH IODIDE OF POTASH.

THIS Preparation has long been recognized by the most eminent minds in the medical profession as the most reliable, searching and harmless alterative within their reach, and as a Blood Purifier it certainly stands without a rival. One dollar per bottle.

Dr. Hurley's AGUE TONIC.

Purely Vegetable. No Arsenic, no Mercury in its Composition.

NO CURE NO PAY, if directions be followed. No danger in taking an overdose, as we put no poison in our medicines. One dollar per bottle.

Dr. Hurley's Stomach Bitters,

THE remedy, par excellence for all diseases arising from debility, disordered stomach, bad appetite, torpid liver, Indigestion and all kinds of ailments, where a gentle and permanent stimulant and tonic is required.

Pleasant to take. One dollar per bottle.

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THE Indispensable remedy in the nursery. No more use for laudanum, paregoric, Eatenman's Drops or other strong opiates. No bad effects from the use of Seabrook's. Health to the children, rest to the mother and a clear conscience to the vendor. 25 cents per bottle.

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It really all it claims to be—A SPECIFIC—removing all worms from the human viscera. No harmful effect from its use. Children love it. No danger in giving an overdose. 25 cents per box.

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THE Great Tonic and Appetizer. One dollar per bottle. All for sale by

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Jan 20-1

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Wool, bags	2687	8,420
Wool, bags	56	14650
Wool, bags	36	3,361
Wool, bags	90	90

The Marquis of Bute, who is perhaps the richest young man in England, is going to establish a line of steamers between Cardiff and New York, for carrying precious metallic ores to the former place and returning the produce in pig metal or bars, to the latter. He has sent out an agent to this country to make favorable arrangements with the railroads that penetrate from the Atlantic coast to the mining fields of the far West.

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SPRATT & CO.,

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J. M. ROBINSON & CO.

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DRY GOODS

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Opposite Louisville Hotel,

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